



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 29, 1929

FEDERATION'S POSITION
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
"GOOD WILL" TAX
EXPOSED BOSSES WHIMPER
THE PRESIDENT'S OPPORTUNITY

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



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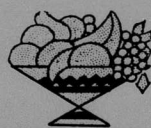
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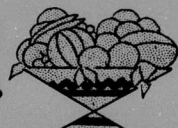
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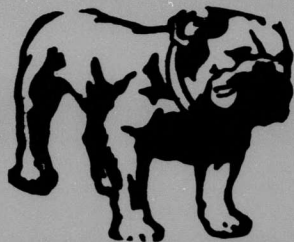
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—new patent suspenders,
best grade; special, pair... **\$1.95**

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At 22nd Street, adjoining the Owl Drug Co.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1929

No. 44

FEDERATION'S POSITION

(By International Labor News Service.)

Here is the position of the American Federation of Labor as recorded on three important issues—immigration, conscription and political policy.

Immigration.

On immigration the convention adopted a report declaring in part:

"In relation to further restriction of immigration, the Council recommends:

"1. That efforts be made to further restrict immigration from the eastern hemisphere at least one-half;

"2. That all countries below the Rio Grande and adjacent islands be placed under a 2 per cent quota, based on the census of 1890;

"3. But whatever law is passed, it must be accompanied by a provision for the employment of a sufficient number of border patrol to carry out the legislation."

"Your committee is in full accord with the above recommendations.

"The Council also expressed the hope 'that our Canadian brothers will be able to prevent another influx from across the sea which will bring competitors to a land where unemployment is acute,' and urges that, 'Every aid should be given to the labor movement of Canada to prevent such an undesirable condition.' This should find a willing response from all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"The Council also refers to persistent agitation on the part of the Japanese to send immigrants into the United States and also points out that a bill has been introduced into Congress to admit Poly-nesians and Hindus. These proposals must be vigorously opposed.

"Your committee recommends that the report of the Executive Council on the subject of immigration be approved and that the recommendations of the Council be endorsed.

"Your committee further recommends that the Executive Council be authorized to take such steps as in its judgment may seem proper to secure such additional restrictions as may serve to further reduce immigration into the United States."

Political Action.

On political action the convention declared:

"In that part of the report entitled, 'Non-Partisan Political Policy,' the Executive Council advises that the 1928 Congressional election resulted in victory for 135 Representatives and 14 Senators with 100 per cent legislative records on measures of direct interest to labor. In addition, 110 representatives and 15 Senators whose labor records are considered fair were elected. The report states that a majority of the members in both houses of Congress are favorable to labor, but points out that some of the leaders of the House of Representatives were unfavorable and that they are powerful enough to prevent remedial measures from being brought up for a vote. Your committee heartily endorses the recommendation of the Council that an aggressive campaign should be made against those leaders of Congress who have been responsible for the suppression of measures designed to promote the well-being of the masses of the people.

"All trade unionists should prepare to participate in the next Congressional election, which takes place in 1930, when all of the House and one-third of the Senate are to be elected. The candidates

who are friendly to labor should be supported and the enemies of labor should be opposed, without regard to political party affiliations.

"Local unions and central bodies which have not already appointed legislative committees should do so at once and, in accord with the recommendations of the Council, these committees can serve as non-partisan campaign committees during election campaigns. Your committee also desires to emphasize the statement of the Executive Council that 'if labor expects to eliminate labor injunctions from the federal courts, it must have a sufficient number of friends in Congress to bring about that result.'

"It is plain that the injunction problem cannot be solved except through legislation, and that the necessary legislation will not be enacted by unfriendly Senators and Congressmen. This consideration should itself be sufficient to call forth the most energetic activity by trade unionists through the United States in the non-partisan political campaign of the American Federation of Labor during the next year."

Conscription.

On conscription the report as adopted reads in part:

"In the light of the world-wide agreement for peace, as represented by the multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war, and the growing demand for the reduction of armaments, the people of America well afford to turn their thoughts and direct their energies towards the promotion of peace between nations.

"The United States now occupies a leading position in the movement to avoid war as a means of settling disputes between nations. It is, therefore, essential as an evidence of good faith, that the American people shall, at least for the present, refrain from warlike preparations in the enactment of legislation. Even though war might become inevitable, the sort of conscription proposals now pending would not add to the nation's strength.

"Conscripted labor is necessarily forced labor, which, as is proven by the experience of the ages, is never as efficient as voluntary labor. It is practically certain that under industrial conscription the trade unions would be either dissolved or prevented from functioning in any effective manner,

with the result that regardless of their relations to and with the government during the war, the workers would be placed at the mercy of the employers immediately at the conclusion of the war. Industrial conscription, therefore, would be in the interests of the most reactionary employing interests and not in the interests of the nation.

"Your committee recommends that the report of the Executive Council on this subject be approved, and further recommends that the American Federation of Labor now again reiterate its opposition to all legislation proposing conscription."

OFFER CHEAP AIR MAIL.

William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, has startled air mail contractors by offering to carry air mail from the Atlantic to the Pacific for \$2.10 a pound. The government is now paying \$8.77 a pound for carrying the air mail from Washington to Los Angeles, while it receives but \$2.25 in revenue.

Mr. McAdoo says his plan would reduce present postal air mail rates from 5 cents to 2 cents an ounce, thereby bringing all first class mail into the air mail class. Every city and town could have air mail service.

Fully Guaranteed Men's Jeweled Waltham Pocket Watch

\$12.50

Pay nothing down—75c a week

Accurate time-keeper for the working man.
Full exchange value allowed within 30 days, if desired, on higher price watch.

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EXPERT OPTOMETRIST ON DUTY ALL DAY
Have Your Eyes Examined Free. Glasses on Credit

BENDER'S The Family Shoe Store

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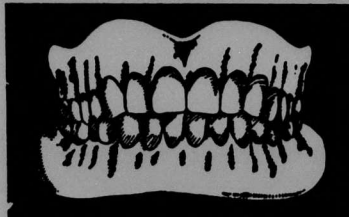
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\$12.50 up

Gold or Porcelain Crowns.....\$5.00

Painless Extracting.....\$1.00

"If it hurts don't pay"

Bridgework.....\$5.00

Gold Inlays.....\$5.00 up

Fillings.....\$1.00 up

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DR. J. C. CAMPBELL

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

By Chester M. Wright.

(By International Labor News Service.)

International relations loomed up in the American Federation of Labor convention to an unusual degree.

A resolution by Matthew Woll proposed that the Pan-American Federation of Labor for the Western hemisphere and the International Federation of Trade Unions for the Eastern hemisphere operate autonomously in their respective hemispheres, creating between them an affiliate relationship for co-operation along mutually agreeable lines. The resolution provided that the project be broached through the Pan-American Federation of Labor at its January Havana convention, based on the policies of the American Federation of Labor.

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McDOWELL & ENBERG
Retreads Guaranteed 7500 Miles
NEW TIRES AND TUBES
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Catering Especially to Union Labor

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Windshields, Side Wings, Beveled Plate, Table and
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340 Eleventh Street
San Francisco California

If the project materializes it will result in one of the most significant realignments in trade union history. It will mean that the International Federation of Trade Unions will withdraw its agents in South America and cease efforts to secure affiliates in the Latin nations. It probably would mean also the withdrawal of International Labor Office (Geneva) operations in South American nations and would create a trade union unity against Moscow operations in the same countries, operations regarded with equal seriousness by Washington and Amsterdam.

It would follow, under such an arrangement that each International would support the autonomy of the other in the respective spheres of each. Geneva's effort apparently is designed to promote trade union organization so that there may be trade union delegates to International Labor Organization sessions from nations affiliated to the Geneva office. It is realized that affiliated nations having no true trade union movements are sending to Geneva delegations subordinate to the will, either of governments or of employers, whereas the provisions require representation of governments, labor and employers. From every point of view, it seems clear, bona fide trade union organization in Latin nations would receive an impetus and the Pan-American Federation of Labor would be enabled to devote its entire effort to that end.

Reports from European nations indicate that the trade union movement of those nations will welcome the proposal and find in it a convenient avenue for relations with American labor which seem impossible via any other route.

Another resolution asked the Executive Council to consider the advisability of establishing fraternal delegate relations with the German trade union movement.

Another follows the thought contained in the Council's report for establishment of a quota basis for Latin American immigration, while another would restrict Philippine immigration.

Demand for support of the Senate Foreign Relations committee's project to investigate conditions in Cuba is contained in another solution, with emphasis on the economic phase of the Cuban situation.

"GOOD WILL" TAX.

"Can good will be taxed?" is a question that is before the New Hampshire State Supreme Court. The State Senate, which is considering a bill that would tax good will of retail stores, asked the court to pass on the legality of this proposal.

Senator Fred T. Wadleigh, in behalf of the bill, insists that the good will is property, and as there is no limit in the New Hampshire constitution as to what property may be taxed, good will can be included.

Opposition is led by the National Chain Store Association, whose attorneys declare it is common knowledge that the purpose is to compel chain stores to pay a larger tax, which will be based on not less than one-tenth of gross receipts.

The question is of interest to trade unionists, who are assured that good will is property whenever an injunction is issued to protect an employers' business. In the present case, where labor is not involved, there are sharp differences of opinion.

A THANKSGIVING PRAYER

By James A. Power.

I thank Thee, Lord, for the blessed Light
That guides me along Thy way;
For the precious gifts of speech and sight
And health from day to day.

I thank Thee for the blessings shown
To dear ones far away;
For that sacred Word, which all alone,
Brings joy to hearts away!

Otto Rastorfer P. J. Barchi Gus Corvi

UNION FLORIST
Funeral Work and Decorations
a Specialty

3017 SIXTEENTH STREET
Telephone Market 3285 Near Mission Street

BALCONADES
PUCKETT'S-Market at 9th
DANCING-EVERY NIGHT
Matinee Every Saturday
BALLROOM
OPP FOX THEATRE

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Manufacturers of

HIGH-GRADE GOODS

Oakland Branch: 501 Franklin Street
Phone Lakeside 1246
Los Angeles Branch: 105 Court Street
2987 Folsom St., near 26th, San Francisco
Phone Mission 5744

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COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
Southeast Corner 17th and Mission Sts.

COMPLETE HOME
FURNISHERS
ON CREDIT
HEADQUARTERS FOR
OCCIDENTAL
STOVES AND RANGES

You Have a Right to Demand
Stylish Merchandise

And you owe it to yourself to do so . . .
Prices are not prohibitive . . . It is smart
to be stylish, and it is wise to be thrifty
. . . Shop at

HALE BROS.
in the
MISSION

ALL STAR EAST
vs.
ALL STAR WEST
Football Game

BENEFIT

Shriners' Hospital
for Crippled Children
KEZAR STADIUM

JANUARY 1, 1930 (New Year's Day)

Tickets—\$5, \$3, \$1

Reservations at Manx Hotel Phone Davenport 4101
This advertisement donated by

W. N. BRUNT PRESS
Printing and Badges
111 Seventh Street
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In the "Flu" Epidemic of 1918

Chiropractors have a record of which they are justly proud. According to statistics published in **The Verdict of Science on Chiropractic**, by August Andrew Erz, Chiropractors lost only one case in 886 treated under spinal adjustment, a record that perhaps cannot be equalled by any other form of practitioners.

See Your Chiropractor First

Consultation and Analysis FREE
Bring all your health troubles to

Hours 9-1, 2-5:30 Eves., Mon. & Wed., 7-9

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JOIN HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.

English friends and brothers,
Join hands across the sea;
Help to fill the world with
Sweet peace and harmony.
Let us show all nations
The righteous way to live,
So that joy and pleasure
To all the world we'll give.

Let greed's selfishness ne'er
Control our lives again;
Peace and joyous pleasures,
We'll all be finding then.
We have lived for money,
In luxury, to live;
Let us now be thinking
Of happiness we give.

To our fellow mortals—
Drive selfishness away.
Love and peace be bringing
Into our hearts to stay.
All our Saviour's teaching,
Let us be practicing;
See what happiness it
Into the world will bring.

Reach our hands in friendship
To all our brother-men;
What a joyous world we
Would all be finding then.
Wars would all be over,
And love would rule mankind,
Then an earthly Eden,
We, in this world, would find.

Surely 'twould be better
Than selfishness and greed,
Which through all dark ages,
Has caused sad hearts to bleed.
Lift our thoughts up higher
And live as God desires,
Show the Saviour's teaching
Still all our lives inspires.

—Martha Shepard Lippincott.

EXPOSED BOSSES WHIMPER.

Southern feudalists plead that "Northern agitators" are responsible for unrest among their employees.

This is the last word in an effrontery that ignores causes. These hardened autocrats would cloak wrong as they boast in their own circles of "cheap" and supposedly docile labor.

At the conference held in Washington to consider plans to organize the South, President Green proved out of their own mouths that wages "are \$8 and up"; that the 11-hour day is common; that skilled workers are paid 30 cents an hour; that female employees may be worked a 60-hour week and that "the labor laws in North Carolina are as lenient as any in existence."

These and similar statements were made by Southern commercial interests in their effort to induce investors to come to their localities.

These commercialists welcome Northern and Western capitalists, but trade unionists from the same sections are "agitators."

Capitalists are invited to come South and exploit defenseless workers. They are told there is no law that debars any brutality they may inflict.

When Southern unionists call on their fellows elsewhere to aid them in this unequal contest, the exploiters whimper: "Outside agitators."

It is the sportsmanship one expects from those who fight women and children.

These Pecksniffs fool no one. They will know that trade unionism is the logical result of exploitation. This is understood by right-minded men and women of the South, who do not favor a degraded manhood and womanhood. Nor do they want future generations—the children of today—forced into factory and mill.

Trade unionists are interested in the South because of their opposition to social injustice and because they dare not leave unchallenged this reservoir of cheap labor that jeopardizes every section of the country.

To say that organized labor will forego its duty and its best impulse is to ignore the historic purpose of trade unionism.

SHOW THIS TO THE BOSS! Per Man Output, \$7,381 Per Year.

Wage earners in manufacturing plants in this country now produce approximately \$7,381 worth of goods per man per year.

This is slightly over three times the production of 1899 of \$2,420. In 1909 the output averaged \$3,159 per wage earner, and in 1919, \$6,862. During the same period average earnings increased from \$426 per year to about \$1,300 per year.

These figures were estimated by the Department of Commerce and reported by the Outline of Business.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

Christmas Savings Club Memberships Now Open

Memberships in this Club will provide, without worry, Christmas Funds when most needed. 50 weekly deposits.

The 25 Cent Club Pays	
in Fifty Weeks.....	\$ 12.50
The 50 Cent Club Pays	
in Fifty Weeks.....	25.00
The \$1.00 Club Pays	
in Fifty Weeks.....	50.00
The \$2.00 Club Pays	
in Fifty Weeks.....	100.00

The \$3.00 Club Pays	
in fifty Weeks.....	\$150.00
The \$5.00 Club Pays	
in Fifty Weeks.....	250.00
The \$10.00 Club Pays	
in Fifty Weeks.....	500.00
The \$20.00 Club Pays	
in Fifty Weeks.....	1000.00

4% interest will be added if payments are made on time

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SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE

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A Remarkably Well-Built Bed
for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

Eastern Outfitting Company

1017 MARKET STREET, NEAR 6TH ST.



"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

Charles Mansfield, 90 years of age, for nearly 20 years a pensioner member of No. 21, passed away at his home in Berkeley on November 25th. The deceased, a native of New York, had been a resident of California for more than half a century, and prior to the time of his retirement had been employed on the Call. Death was due to old age. Funeral services were held on November 27th in Berkeley, and cremation took place at California Crematory.

Frank Adams, under date of November 19th, writes that he arrived at the Union Printers' Home on November 12th and that he is delighted with the Home and the treatment accorded residents. Mr. Adams writes that he has visited all of No. 21's residents at the Home and found them all doing well.

Jack Lockman, president of Ogden Typographical Union No. 236, was a visitor in San Francisco this week. Mr. Lockman is on a short vacation and while here called upon a number of printer friends in this city.

Ray Harvie postcards from Hongkong that he is "having a wonderful time," and asks to be remembered to all. Ray states that he visited Canton on October 28th.

Arthur Brock, superintendent of the State Printing Office at Salem, Ore., and Mr. LaVelle, superintendent of the Washington State Printing plant at Olympia, visited headquarters on the 15th. The two had been in Sacramento investigating the system of textbook printing at the California State Printing plant. The printing of school books by the State is being contemplated in both Oregon and Washington. While in this city, Messrs. Brock and LaVelle renewed acquaintances with a number of the members of San Francisco Union.

From a source believed to be authoritative, it is learned that the following will probably announce their candidacy for International office in the December Journal: For president, Charles P. Howard, Fred Barker, N. D. Milliken, and R. G. Soderstrom; for first vice-president, Theodore Perry, John J. Buckley, Maurice A. Adler, and John Braun; for second vice-president, George Bentley, L. J. Spaulding, Thomas J. Connelly, Edward C. Scheau, and W. E. Brunskill; for secretary-treasurer, Woodruff Randolph, Guy S. McCoy, S. J. McMaster, and Arthur Stutz; for auditor, C. K. Couse, C. E. Tracy, George E. Brewster, John Nagel, and C. C. Testerman; for trustees of Union Printers' Home, W. R. Lucas, G. H. Knell, Walter E. Ames, Walter B. Nail, Stephen O'Donnell, Mary Ryder, Michael Colbert, E. R. Workman, James P. Olwell, Jr., and Austin Hewson; for Home agent, Ira Gwinnup, Joseph Johnson, Herbert E. James, and Everett W. McGinnis; for A. F. of L. delegates, Frank X. Martel, Frank Morrison, William Reilly, William Robinson, W. R. Trotter, George W. Fisher, C. E. Petr, J. F. Dalton, Max Hayes, William Young, J. Herscher Campbell, W. A. Landon, Anthon Bergh, W. S. Hatchett; for Canadian delegate, William B. Lowe, Charles Ryan. Of the above, five are Californians, Messrs. Knell, Couse, Tracy, Dalton and Olwell.

The following article, carried as an Associated Press dispatch of recent date, will, no doubt, be of interest to many:

"America's printing and publishing business has

become almost a \$3,000,000,000 industry, but only five publishing concerns are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

"The Curtis and McGraw-Hill companies just have listed their securities. The others are the Butterick, McCall and Conde Nast companies.

"A survey of the country based on department of commerce figures shows that in 1927 the value of all products of the publishing business was \$2,507,425,913, an increase of 10 per cent over 1925.

"Meanwhile, with the enormous stimulation given the book publishing business by the organization of book selling societies and the large increase in newspaper and magazine advertising, conservative estimates place the present volume around \$3,000,000,000.

"The latest available statistics obtained by the department of commerce states that 22,542 printing and publishing concerns were operating in 1927. More than 10,000 of these were newspaper or periodical distributors; 11,450 were publishers of books and job printers, and 119 were music publishers.

"The total value of newspapers and periodicals printed same year was more than \$1,500,000,000. In this connection the publishing industry occupies a special position in that 75 per cent of the value of its products represents "value added by manufacture," an unusually high ratio between raw material and finished product.

"The average wage paid to newspaper workers increased 6.3 per cent between 1925 and 1927."

At the October meeting of the Mission Street Merchants' Association a motion was adopted to the effect that in the future all printing for the association must bear the union label.

The Allied Printing Trades Council has addressed a letter to hundreds of parlors of the Native Sons and Native Daughters requesting that the individual parlors use their influence with the Grand Parlor to the end that the Grizzly Bear, publication of the Order, be produced under union conditions. Readers of these notes, who are members of the above mentioned Order, are likewise asked to bring to the attention of their parlor the fact that the semi-official magazine of the Order is being printed under non-union conditions in Los Angeles.

INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY.

"The result of invention is typically illustrated in the evolution of the newspaper printing plant," states Bulletin No. 139 of the News Print Service Bureau.

"The sixteenth century print shop would have required 6000 man hours to turn out the equivalent of 10,000 copies of a modern newspaper numbering only four pages. Today's equipment makes it possible to do this job with 175 man hours of human labor. Power and machinery give one man the ability to do what formerly required the efforts of thirty-four men.

"The first attempt at a regular weekly newspaper in America was in 1704. A hundred years later there had been little improvement in mechanical requirements, and the circulation of the most widely read daily did not exceed 900 copies. As late as 1871 there were only eleven newspapers in the United States with a circulation beyond 10,000 copies per issue. In 1896 total daily newspaper circulation had grown to more than 8,000,000 copies. In 1929 it exceeds 66,000,000 copies. There has also been a steady increase in size, so that the 60-page daily and 200-page Sunday issue no longer excite comment."

A real estate salesman of West Texas had just finished describing the glorious opportunities of that part of the country. "All west Texas needs to become the garden spot of the world is good people and water," he said.

"Huh," replied the prospect, "that's all hell needs."—American Mutual Magazine.

THE FIVE-DAY WEEK.

By M. S. Dunning.

The five-day week for newspaper printers seems the next logical step for the Typographical Union. Conditions which increasingly demand it are newspaper consolidations, greater use of labor-saving machines, increasing efficiency of our members, and growth of our membership through apprenticeship and otherwise.

Progressive forethought calls for the five-day week in the immediate future, but two important problems appear in connection:

To direct the extra hours of employment where they will do the most good; i.e., to the sub.

To shorten the work-week while disturbing the present earnings of regular six-day employees as little as possible.

The first provision can be met by requiring each regular to hire a sub one day a week, as under the old seven-day law.

The second problem is answered by substituting five eight-hour days a week for six seven and one-half hour days, thus eliminating only five hours' actual working time.

The Sub.

Working conditions on modern newspapers require a large number of "extra" men for the peak load, but what becomes of them when not needed seems to be nobody's business. It seems impossible to require the office to pay them when not working. It seems certain that the plan of requiring each regular to hire a sub will distribute work among the men who are essential to the office, and are now virtually required to work below the scale.

No revolutionary principle is involved, as a similar plan was in operation under the old seven-day law. Without some such scheme as this the five-day law would simply create more situation holders and more subs, without relieving present conditions, except perhaps temporarily.

The Regular.

From the regular's angle, the extra day off each week would certainly compensate for the additional half hour per day, and whatever slight decrease in weekly salary was necessary to put the plan into operation. Perhaps more important would be the satisfaction of knowing he was no longer chained to a "sit." After a man has battled a slipboard for several years he is not likely to quit a regular job to go through the same experience unless his working conditions are intolerable. Under this proposed plan he would be reasonably sure of sufficient work in any composing room where he cared to show up. This should also result in improved conditions.

The Office.

The publishers, however, must be shown where it is to their advantage before a scheme of this kind can be incorporated in the wage scale. Here is how the office benefits:

More extra men, familiar with the office and

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When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

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the work required, will be available. It will no longer be necessary, as is sometimes the case now, to "create" work in order to keep men needed for rush periods. The longer work day and plentiful supply of extra men will help to eliminate overtime. Antagonism toward the foreman will be lessened and much better feeling and harmony will prevail among the men when practically all are working.

What It Means.

In effect, this is simply a proposal to take five hours a week from each regular and give it to a sub, in order to equalize the earnings of our members and eliminate unemployment as far as possible. It presents a more flexible working scheme for both employer and printer.

M. S. Dunning, chairman of the News chapel, is the author of the article headed "The Five-Day Week" appearing in this issue of the Clarion, and the article indicates that Mr. Dunning has devoted a great deal of thought to the matter, and his discussion of the subject is both sincere and forceful.

MACHINE IDLENESS, FACTOR.

"Skilled labor has been eliminated by the machine in the sense of being skilled in the production of the article," said Senator Smith on the floor of the Senate.

The South Carolina Senator quoted authorities to indicate the march of automatic processes and consequent unemployment and destruction of purchasing power.

"Not only are these workers losing their jobs to the machines but they have got to pay tribute to the machine owner, in higher prices than ever before," said Senator Smith.

"The industries that are using these labor-saving devices have reduced their manual labor just as many times as the machine output is greater than the man output.

"We employ one man now where we used to employ 50 at \$2.50 a day. Now we give the one man \$10 a day and give the 49 nothing. We have just substituted for the 50 at a living wage one man at a little increased wage and turned the others out to graze where they can find nothing."

Senator Smith said that the mechanization process affects the so-called "white-collar brigade" as well as the workers in shop, mill and mine. "These office devices, in numerous instances," he said, "have taken the place of clerks and superintendents and the machine does the work better than the individual did in a large percentage of clerical and superintendent positions."

Despite decreased production costs, the consumer pays a higher price than under old conditions, said the Senator. He pointed to claims by authorities that our system of distribution is costing two and three-quarters' times more than the raw material, the manufacturing process and all the other overheads combined.

"And right here on this floor, with all these weeks of discussion (on the tariff) we have not heard one word as to why the American people are under bondage to a system that denies them the privilege of enjoying the marvelously cheapening processes of machine production," he said.



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TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday, November 20, 1929.

The meeting was called to order by President A. V. Williams at 8 p. m. and on roll call all officers were present but N. Burton, who was excused.

Minutes of meeting held November 6th were approved as read.

Credentials—From Cooks' Union No. 44 for Jos. Depool and Jos. Dodge. Accepted and delegates seated.

Communications—From Ladies' Auxiliary of our League, minutes; read and filed. Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. District Council of Carpenters, minutes of October 23rd; read and filed. Union Label Trades Department, requesting a demand for the union label, card and button for the holiday season gifts and service; filed.

Bills—Read and referred to Trustees; same ordered paid.

Report of Secretary—Placed automatic machine in operation; consulting moving picture firm on new label film; visited Eagleson's on union-made silk undershirts, women's and men's silk hosiery; distributing new literature on Sears, Roebuck & Co.; visited stores and unions.

Report of Unions—Waiters report they are studying the problem of the non-employment of the older aged members. Hatters report that they are not connected with and do not conduct any school for hatters; all hatters must serve an apprenticeship of three to four years; state that there has been a good demand for union-made hats lately and hope it will keep up for the holidays; state that cleaning and dyeing stores do not employ union hatters to reblock and clean hats. Cooks' Union states its local is showing films of their industry at the local theatres; look for the union house card. Glove Workers report business is fair and to look for their label when buying work or dress gloves. Sign Painters are still busy. Ice Drivers state on account of mergers and ice-making refrigerators their membership will be reduced; buy ice from the iceman. Sheet Metal Workers say they have not as yet received the raise they are demanding; most all are working. Millmen's Union reports a number out of work; union stamp is used at the Eureka Mills. Carpenters No. 483—Most all members working. Piledrivers—Very quiet; expect it to pick up soon. Molders say business is good; will hold their dance this Saturday night at the Labor Temple. Stereotypers and Elevator Constructors say it is fair. Grocery Clerks ask you not to patronize the large chain grocery stores; look for the union button. Office Employees are still waiting for an adjustment on standardization. Cracker Bakers state it is picking up a little for the holidays; the American Cracker Co. of Seattle, who are selling fig bar cookies here, and the National Biscuit Co. are still unfair. Ladies' Auxiliary of the League reports its members are doing good work and still have a large supply of ladies' silk hosiery for sale for the holidays.

New Business—At this time H. Hale Smith of the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau addressed the meeting in reference to holding at least two lectures on the subject of Injunctions and Boycotts, same to be held under the auspices of the League. Referred to the Agitation Committee. Motion made and seconded that the League send a letter to the Labor Council and Building Trades Council, requesting them to appoint committees to act with a committee from the League to devise ways and means to have members take more interest in

the movement. After considerable discussion on the subject, it was carried.

Good and Welfare—Under this head an interesting discussion on the union label, card and button and co-operation was had in which many delegates and members of the Ladies' Auxiliary participated.

Receipts—\$210.96. **Bills Paid**—\$83.05.

Adjournment—Meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m., to meet again Wednesday, December 4th, at 8 p. m., when new educational pictures will be shown. Anyone wishing to attend is welcome to come without cost to them.

"No union-earned money except for union-labeled goods and union service."

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTTE, Secretary.

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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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Changes of address or additions to union's mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1929

"Taken as a whole, probably the largest single factor making for the passage of labor legislation for women has been organized," says the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor in a recent bulletin. The Women's Bureau points out that labor movement is written large in the history of laws pertaining to women in the Massachusetts industries. The same thing might be said with equal truth of many other states. Laws which make the lot of the woman worker better and brighter have been passed in nearly every state by the efforts of trade unions. From its very beginning, the labor movement of the United States has worked for the protection of women wage earners—for their protection from bad working conditions, excessively long workdays and workweeks and from all forms of exploitation and industrial injustices. Women workers have much for which to thank the labor movement, which is not content with its work of the past in protecting them, but will continue its efforts with even more vigor in the future.

WHAT IS A BOY?

A correspondent sends us this answer to the above question:

"He is a person who is going to carry on what you have started.

"He is going to sit where you are sitting, and, when you are gone, attend to those things you think are so important.

"You can adopt all the policies you please, but how they will be carried out depends upon him.

"Even if you make leagues and treaties, he will have to manage them.

"He will assume control of your cities, states and nation.

"He is going to move in, and take over your prisons, churches, schools, universities and corporations.

"All your work is going to be judged and praised or condemned by him.

"Your reputation and your future are in his hands.

"All your work is for him, and the fate of the nations and of humanity is in his hands.

"So it might be as well to pay him some attention."

The President's Opportunity

President Hoover has done a most unusual thing in calling to the White House representatives of commerce, industry and labor to consider matters which have a bearing upon the welfare of the nation and the general well-being of its people in these particular fields. Just what will come from these discussions, of course, no one can at this time safely predict, but one thing is certain, and that is that the opportunity is now in the hands of the President to let all greedy employers of labor understand that prosperity cannot be based upon a low-wage policy in any line of industry.

He not only has the opportunity, but it is certain that he has the influence to compel acceptance of such a dictum in many lines where a directly contrary policy has prevailed since the establishment of the industries. There are industries in the country that have made millionaires of their owners which have crushed the workers without mercy for many years, and to these particular institutions the President surely should direct his earliest attention, and in so doing he will find the great mass of the people backing him up with vigor and enthusiasm.

Now is the time for all low-wage employers to be told just what the rest of the world thinks of them. Low wages in textiles have become a national scandal.

But there are low wages in other industries—and there would be more if trade unions didn't oppose them so successfully.

President Hoover is calling conferences in the White House to see what can be done to assure prosperity. He knows that low wages prevent prosperity. He knows that wherever prosperity is to exist low wages must stop.

He ought to call textile mill owners into conference and tell them something. Nobody who has not had the experience can fully know how far away prosperity is when the wage is \$12 a week.

But textiles are not the only offenders, even if they are about the worst.

Here is another situation: Mark the building trades in their relation to the South.

It has been shown that where the barbarous textile industry is at its worst even unions cannot keep wages up to a proper level in other lines. President Green's Organizing Conference was told that building trades in the Piedmont district, where textiles are thick, work a 12-hour day for from 30 to 60 cents an hour. Union building tradesmen have to do that.

Nor is that all. Mark this: Not long ago the Treasury Department made a ruling that on public works there must be no more subdivision of contracts. If a union general contractor got a job, it must be all union, and vice versa.

Virginia and Georgia non-union contractors have succeeded in getting such general contracts, a long list of them. Low-wage, non-union workers are transported from South to North to do Uncle Sam's work and to menace wage standards wherever they go. And this at a time when wages must be kept up if there is to be prosperity anywhere for anybody except crooks and profiteers.

The low-wage danger is not something to be fought in just one industry. It must be fought in EVERY industry.

And while he is about it President Hoover might well see if he cannot stop the United States Government from giving aid and comfort, as well as fat contracts, to the payers of low wages and the haters of unions.

There can be no doubt that the big industries of the country have enjoyed great prosperity during the past decade, but neither can the fact be disputed that the workers generally have not shared in the great benefits that have come to such industries. Improved machinery and labor-saving devices have displaced hundreds of workers and left them on the scrapheap without an opportunity to earn a living, and this situation must be taken into account and a remedy for the difficulty brought forth.

Organized labor has urged a shorter workday and a shorter workweek, and, since nothing better has been presented by anybody, the President could very properly put his influence back of the proposition.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Quite obviously, the Senate is in no frame of mind to think about labor's injunction bill. While Senators Bingham and Gangem flail away at each other with epithets, expletives and adjectives, the injunction evil remains as evil as ever. Ask a Senator about it and see if he cares! There are Senators, of course, whose concern is vital and eager, but even they are enmeshed in the tribulations of internecine strife and they can't get away from the hitching post of Squabbledom. Senator Norris, brave old warrior, has, as everyone knows, lost none of his concern for the well-being of the wage earners, but even the voice of a Norris will not be heard above the thunders of his embattled colleagues. The injunction bill will surely wait until the next Congress.

What goes for the injunction bill goes, too, for the anti-trust laws. Under judicial interpretation of these laws the net is drawn tighter around the neck of labor and allowed to grow looser and looser around the paunch of business. Not only are trusts free to come and go, wending their profitable way through legal loopholes of ample size, but trade associations, as well, are benefiting amazingly by the bias of the courts against labor. The point is not that the trusts and the trade associations are getting something they ought not get. The point is that there is discrimination. One brand of sauce for the fat trust gander and another for the trade union goose. No such condition can remain as a permanent thing. We may have wandered—and we have—far from the principles of Jefferson, but we must always come back to the idea that what is law for one is law for another.

An interesting report comes from the United States Department of Labor. It is cautiously—almost diplomatically—worded, but it reveals the fact that under the "stretch-out" system adopted in some of the Southern mills a worker tends from 12 to 20 sides of a spinning frame, instead of from 6 to 10 under the system formerly in vogue. That means just about doubling the number of sides attended. It must be a dull witted person who does not grasp the fact that any such system must "stretch out" human endurance. Manufacturers who never see their mills no doubt wonder why workers object to the new system. Steel mill owners used to wonder why workers objected to the 12-hour day. Doubtless the old Romans and Carthaginians used to wonder why men objected to being chained to the oars of the palatial galleys. Largely because men and women have objected to—and refused to accept—slavery, mankind has made progress. The objections of the mill workers to the "stretch-out" system means much for future well-being. The formation of a trade union means more for the welfare of posterity than the payment of even a big dividend.

Again interesting news comes from the Senate lobby investigators. The United States Sugar Association, composed of owners of Cuban sugar mills, hired a lawyer to fight American intervention in Cuba. There never was any danger of intervention. There was—and is—danger of and need for inquiry into conditions under the Machado dictatorship in Cuba, under which starvation, exploitation, murder and a dozen other crimes are perpetrated with great regularity and energy against the masses of workers. But that an American lawyer should be paid a fat fee to do his little best to keep the American Congress from registering its consternation at such a state of affairs is important news. Those who like dictatorships will, it seems, pay money to keep them in the saddle. How alike are North Carolina and Cuba, not to mention Porto Rico and South Carolina.

WIT AT RANDOM

Old Mose Parker was pretty sick, and the darky doctor promptly put him to bed and laid down all sorts of rules and regulations as to sleep and diet. After he had gone, Mose turned to his wife and complained:

"Mandy, how does dat dere fool doctor reckon ah's gwine to eat breast ob chicken ebry day if ah ain't got mah ebenin's free?"—Stratford Beacon Herald.

"Traveled!" said a sailor in a train to a passenger who had questioned him. "I should think I 'ave. I've been all around the world; over an' under it, too. There ain't many ports I don't know the inside of."

"Why, you must know a lot about geography." "Yes, we put in there once, but only to coal the ship. Tain't much of a place, what I remember of it."

The movie audience was watching a thrilling reel, in which Christian martyrs formed the principal menu for a number of hungry lions. The spectators were sympathizing with the sad fate of the unfortunate victims.

Not so, one small boy. Suddenly he startled the crowd by jumping to his feet and shouting: "Look, mother, look—there is a poor little lion who isn't getting any."

Doctor—Yes, it is some chronic evil which has deprived you of health and happiness.

Patient—Sh-s-sh! For heaven's sake, speak softly—she's setting in the next room.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"You are charged with being intoxicated," said the judge to a man before him. "What is your name?"

"My name is Angus McPherson MacNabb," replied the prisoner.

"And who bought you the whiskey?" asked the judge.

A colored gentleman who appeared in court as a witness was asked:

"What is your name?"

"Calhoun Jefferson, sah."

"Can you sign your name?"

"Sah?"

"I ask if you can write your name."

"Well, no, sah. Ah nebber writes my name. Ah dictates it, suh."—Kreolite News.

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—Have any of the big labor organizations homes for aged members in the South?

A.—Yes. The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union has a home and tuberculosis sanatorium at Pressmen's Home, Tenn. The Order of Railway Conductors has a home at Savannah, Ga. Latest of the unions to establish Southern homes is the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with a fine home for aged and infirm members and their wives at Lakeland, Fla.

Q.—What is the largest labor temple in the United States?

A.—The temple at Portland, Ore., is claimed to be the largest and most complete building devoted exclusively to labor temple activities. It is a six-story building.

Q.—Who dedicated the American Federation of Labor Building in Washington, D. C.?

A.—President Woodrow Wilson. In his speech, he said: "I am not here to adorn the occasion. I am here to express my very deep interest in it and to show how near it lies to my heart that the legitimate objects of the great labor movement be achieved."

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When Sunnyvale was mentioned as a prospective site for the Navy dirigible base, certain Northern California organizations banded together under the leadership of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and offered 1,000 acres of land. Sunnyvale appears to be the superior site and a favorable report by the commission is probable, but whether the offer is accepted or not, one thing has been accomplished—almost every civic organization in San Francisco and the rest of Northern California has united in a common cause and learned the strength that lies in such a union. That alone is worth all their efforts.

The Emporium

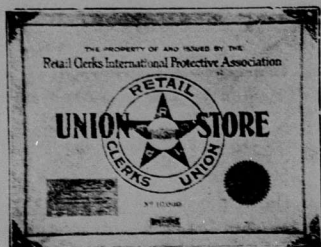
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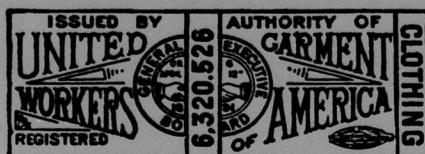
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Sonny had just returned from his first Sunday school. He beamed proudly as he announced that the minister had spoken to him.

"Oh," said his father, "and what did he say to you?"

"He told me to keep quiet," replied Sonny.



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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of November 22, 1929.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Mrs. Florence P. Kahn, Representative in Congress, stating she was forwarding copies of three publications which she thought would be of interest to labor. From the Union Label Trades Department, requesting trade unionists, when making purchases during the holiday season, to demand the union label, card and button on same. From the W. C. F. L. Radio Magazine, announcing a correspondence course in radio and television. From American Federation of Labor, with reference to its report to the Toronto convention upon "Organizing Plans."

Request Complied With—From Trade Union Promotional League, requesting the Council to appoint a committee of seven delegates for the purpose of holding a joint conference with a like committee from the Building Trades Council and the Trade Union Promotional League, such conference to discuss and formulate plans for a joint educational campaign among the rank and file of the unions.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, with reference to stores that keep open before the middle of December for the holiday trade in the Mission district and Fillmore district are violating their working agreement and not entitled to the patronage of trade unionists.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of communication from the Building Trades Council, relative to the employment of aliens on work for the State Harbor Commission, in violation of State law governing such work. The matter was discussed from several angles, and it was the general opinion among all present that the duty of investigating any alleged violations of the law properly belonged to the Harbor Commission and its inspectors, your committee therefore recommends that the matter be referred for further

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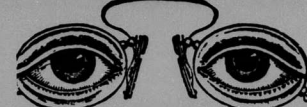
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G. E. Ashley, Sec. C. H. Ashley, Pres.

action to the officers of the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council to take up with the proper parties as in their judgment may obviate future complaints of this character and secure employment for American citizens on all work prosecuted under the auspices of the State Harbor Commission. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Photo Engravers—Still carrying on in their struggle with non-union shops; requested all delegates to assist in having stores send their engraving to fair shops. Waiters—Waiters' ball team defeated the Municipal Carmen in a baseball game. Molders—Will hold dance in Labor Temple, November 23rd; turkeys for door prizes. Teachers—Are carrying on an intensive organization campaign; reported that efforts are being made to have educational thought transmitted by radio. Ornamental Plasterers—Business very slack; a great deal of unemployment at present; building trades are endeavoring to establish the five-day week. Auto Mechanics—Business slack; when having repairs made, demand the shop card; Kresteller Company cutting wages. Cracker Packers—Thanked the Council for efforts in their behalf with employers.

Report of Trustees—Your Trustees beg to report that they have examined the books of the Secretary-Treasurer and have found them correct; also submit a financial report for quarter ending October 31, 1929. On motion the report was filed.

New Business—Moved that the Clinton Cafeterias be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List"; motion carried.

Moved to instruct the Secretary to write Highway Commission and get all facts regarding the employment of convicts on work performed for the State; motion carried. Brother Steele of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers thanked the Council and affiliated unions for assistance rendered.

Receipts—\$420.04. Expenses—\$279.04.

Council adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.
American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Castro Theatre.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Embassy Theatre.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Royal Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone Market 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—B. A. Brundage, 51 Rae.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Alhambra.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cleaners and Dyers—Meet 2nd Thursday at Labor Temple.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Bldg., Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesday evenings at Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.
Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays—273 Golden Gate avenue.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Bulkhead, Pier 1.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead, Pier 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.
Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate avenue.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Mrs. Miller, 1640 Lyon.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 868, Livermore, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.
Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays, at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

Brief Items of Interest

These members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Charles W. Haas of the teamsters, William G. McLeod of the pressmen, Herman C. Anders of the machinists, John H. Irvine of the hoisting engineers, John F. O'Connor of the letter carriers, Henry E. Granberg of the musicians.

The Trade Union Promotional League has under consideration a plan to have committees from the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, in conjunction with a similar committee from the League, to discuss ideas as to the best means of promoting the demand for union label goods among the rank and file of the unions as well as inducing the members of families of trade unionists to see to it that the union label is on the articles they purchase. It is hoped that by this means a greatly increased demand may be created for goods produced by union labor. Every member of a union should lend a hand in this great work, for it means the advancement of the entire labor movement.

At the request of the Culinary Joint Board, the Labor Council last Friday night placed the Clinton Cafeterias on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Council. That means that trade unionists should avoid these eating places.

At a recent meeting of the Mission Street Merchants' Association a resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary to see to it that "In future

all printed matter of the Association bear the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council." This is an action by these merchants which should be taken into account by all members of unions when making purchases in the Mission district, bearing in mind that the label should also appear on the articles purchased so that the goods should stand 100 per cent union.

The Shoe Clerks' Union calls attention to the fact that stores which keep open nights before the middle of December are violating their agreement with the union and are not, therefore, entitled to the patronage of trade unionists. Members of unions should take note of this fact.

The Secretary of the Labor Council has been instructed to communicate with the State Highway Commission concerning the amount of work done by convicts in the construction of State highways, the idea being to see what percentage of competition there is between free and convict labor in this connection.

Allen and Earl Steele, representing the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers of Kenosha, Wisconsin, who have been in the Bay district for some time telling trade unionists of the strike which has been in effect for nearly two years against the Allen-A concern of that city, have left for Sacramento and Eastern points to continue their work. They expressed, before leaving, their thanks for the splendid assistance they received in this district and ask all members of unions to keep up the good work until the strike has been won.

The "Super Maid" brand of kitchen utensils has been placed on the unfair list by the Metal Polishers' International Union. The women trade unionists and members of the Women's Auxiliaries should remember this when they go to purchase goods of this kind.

MILWAUKEE FOR AGE PENSIONS.

That a significant step forward in old age assistance legislation was taken October 22nd, when Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, voted \$100,000 as its initial share in the county-state plan, is reported by the American Association for Labor Legislation.

During the first four years of the old-age pension legislation in Wisconsin, it is reported, a two-thirds vote was required of the County Board for acceptance of the co-operative plan under which the State bears one-third of the cost. Milwaukee last year lacked one vote, but after further study the recent budgetary appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars was enthusiastically adopted in this populous industrial county.

Old-age pension legislation has been enacted by eleven American States and by seven Canadian provinces, states the Association in its report. In New York State an official investigating committee is preparing legislation with the active encouragement of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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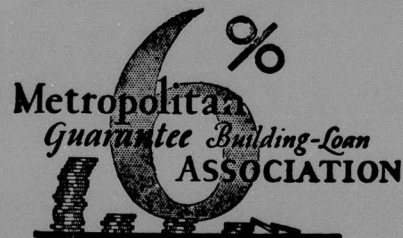


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